

ANGOLA MONSOON TIME SCALE

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
H.NO.5-30-4/1, SAIBABANAGAR, JEEDIMETLA, HYDERABAD - 500 055,
TELANGANA, INDIA.
EMAIL:scientistgangadhar@gmail.com

ABSTRACT: Angola has three seasons, a dry season which lasts from May to October, a traditional season with some rain from November to January and a hit,rainy season from February to April. April is the wettest month. Angola has a tropical climate with a marked dry season. The climate is largely affected by the seasonal movements of the rain-bearing intertropical convergence zone, the north ward flow of the cold Benguela current off the coast. Rainfall is the key determinant of climatic differentiation, and it decreases rapidly from north to south and in proximity to the coast. The rainy season lasts from September to May in the north and December to March in south. Droughts frequently affect the country, especially in the south. Temperatures very much less than rain fall.

Locally heavy rainfall causes periodic floods. Floods are seasonal in Angola lead to frequent landslides, deep ravines and soil erosion. Droughts are another devastating natural seasonal disaster. Reduced rainfall in southern and south western parts of the country frequently to lead droughts.

Like the rest of tropical Africa, Angola experiences distant, alternating rainy and dry seasons. Angola has a very low earth quake risk area.

There are many minerals in cluded magnesita, copper, gold, phosphates, granite, marble, unanitic, quartz, lead, zinc, wolfram, tin fluorite, sulfur. The government hopes to resume mining in the south west for crystalline quartz and ornamental marble.

There are long term average annual flow of rivers and recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitations.

KEY WORDS: Angola Monsoon Time Scale,

INTRODUCTION:

By establishing the Angola Monsoon Time Scale and maintain , the country can be estimated the impending weather conditions and natural calamities rains, floods, droughts and winds etc in advance. Surface water resources can still be found.

ANGOLA MONSOON TIME SCALE:

Angola monsoon does not mean that Angola has a separate monsoon. Monsoon means a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by its corresponding weather changes and natural calamities in precipitation. We cannot be said that a monsoon especially to be relevant to a particular country. In every country, every year, in a certain order seasonal winds are repeating. Each and every country has its own monsoon winds and weather conditions. Keeping in view of all above geographical facts and circumstances, after studying the weather conditions and natural disasters in the Argentina, I have proposed a time scale to measure the seasonal winds of

the country that is the Angola Monsoon Time scale.

This is very useful to study the Angola weather changes and natural calamities such as monsoon movements, rains and other weather changes in advance. The Angola Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon in the Angola and its relationship with rainfall and other weather conditions and natural calamities of the country.

Prepare the Angola Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any of the Angola have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner

continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the monsoon and other weather and its weather conditions and natural calamities of the country. The Angola Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon and weather and its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities of the country. The tracking date of main path & other various paths of the monsoon winds on the graph, denotes the onset of the monsoon and weather changes, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems, cyclones and other disturbances etc. And also we can find out many more secrets of the monsoon or weather conditions of the Angola such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods etc in the country by keen study of the Angola Monsoon Time Scale.

USES:

By development of the Angola Monsoon Time Scale and maintain, the can be study and predict the monsoon movements, weather changes and its related impending weather conditions and natural calamities rains, floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard and droughts, extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows,

GLOBAL MONSOON TIME SCALES

- African Monsoon Time Scale
- North American Monsoon Time Scale
- Asian Monsoon Time Scale
- Australian Monsoon Time Scale
- European Monsoon Time Scale

REGIONAL MONSOON TIME SCALES

- North American Monsoon Time Scale
- North African Monsoon Time Scale
- Indian Monsoon Time Scale
- Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale
- South American Monsoon Time Scale
- South African Monsoon Time Scale
- Australian Monsoon Time Scale
- East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

SUB-REGIONAL MONSOON TIME SCALES

- South Asian Monsoon Time Scale
- Maritime Continent Monsoon Time Scale
- East African Monsoon Time Scale
- West African Monsoon Time Scale
- Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
- Asian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
- Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale
- Northern Australian Monsoon Time Scale
- Arizona Monsoon Time Scale
- Mexican Monsoon Time Scale
- South-West Monsoon Time Scale
- North-East Monsoon Time Scale
- South East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE:

For example, I have prepared the monsoon time scale for India by preparing the scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 of the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past’ present’s and future’s of the India Monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other

extreme weather, cyclones, cloud burst, sand storms, hails, and winds etc in advance.

GLOBAL MONSOON TIME SCALES:

The global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past’s, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any of the country have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a country. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country.

weather problems & natural calamities in India.

ANALYSIS:

The India Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the Indian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-east monsoon and north-west monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edged paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and descending orders which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years

according to their travel. For example, during 1871-1990's, the main path of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's, it was raising over August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, September and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060. The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-east monsoon and north-west monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of south east monsoon and north-west monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

PRINCIPLE:

This is an Astrogeophysical / Astrometeorological phenomenon of effects of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth inclined at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in formation of clusters, bands & paths of the Indian Monsoon and stimulates the Indian weather. The inter-tropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator merges with the heat low pressure zone created by the rising heat of the sub-continent due to direct and converging rays

of the summer sun on the India Sub-Continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

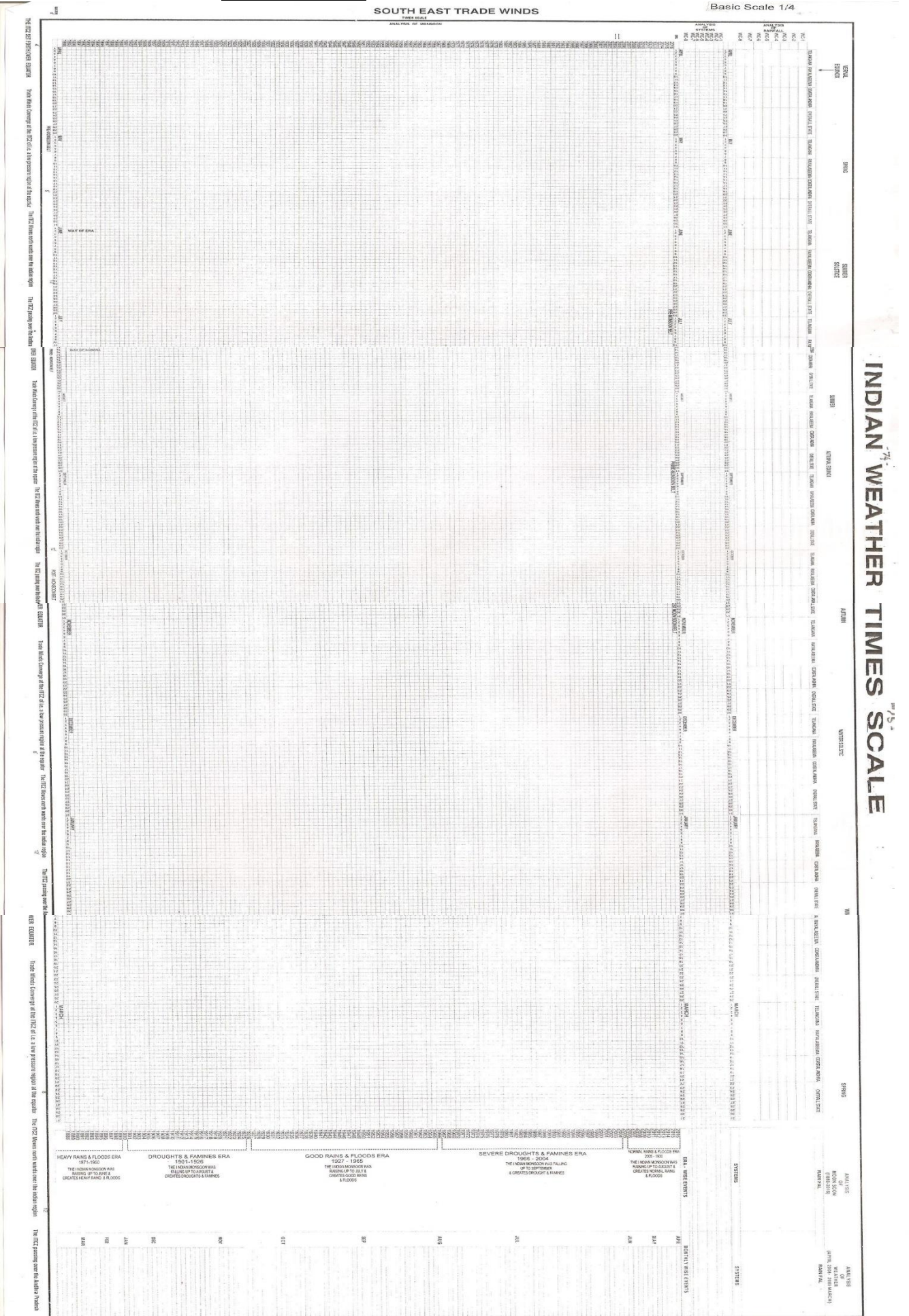
CONCLUSION:

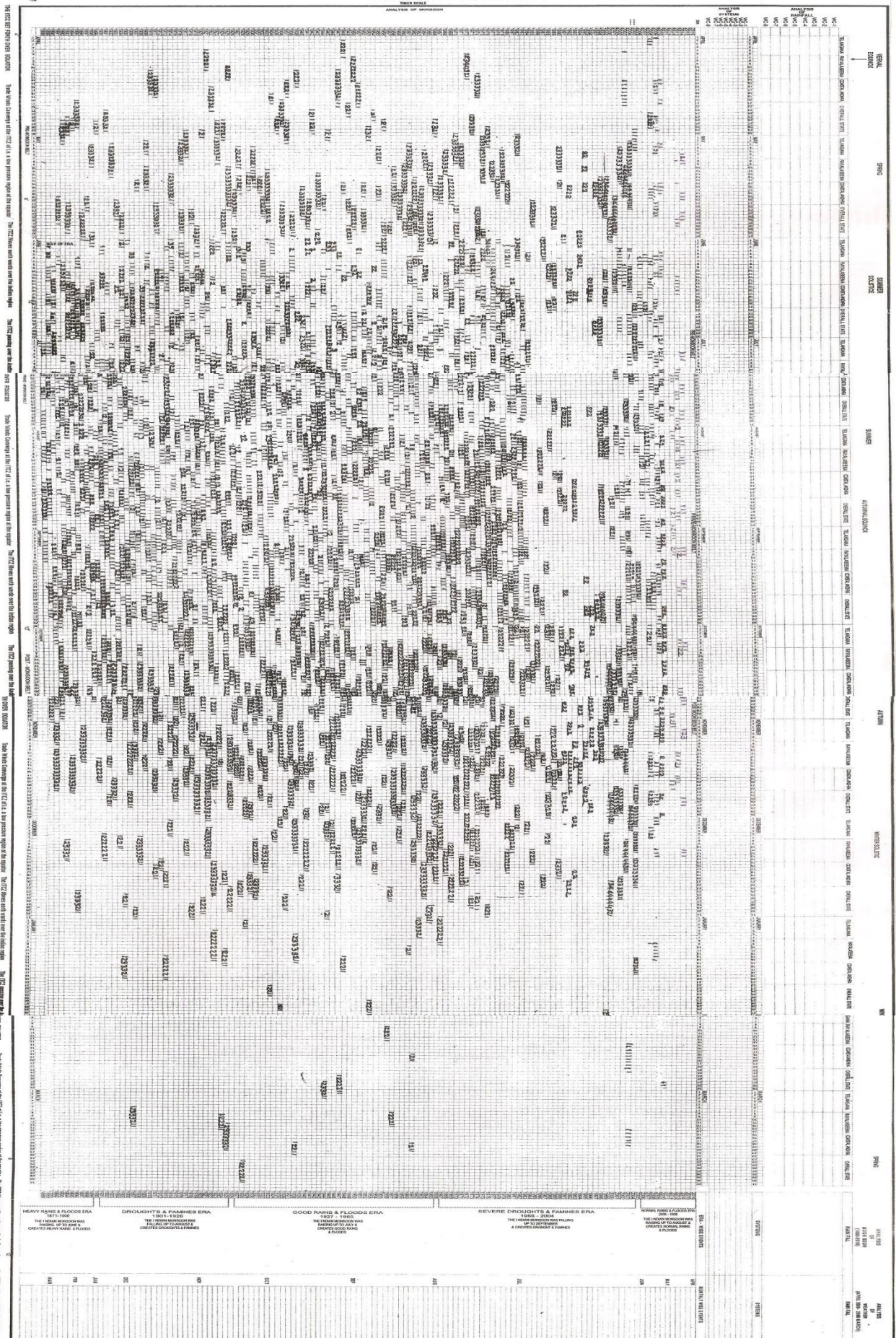
We can make many studies on the weather conditions and natural calamities of the country thus inventing many more forecasting systems and proposing mitigative measures for the welfare of people of the country Argentina.

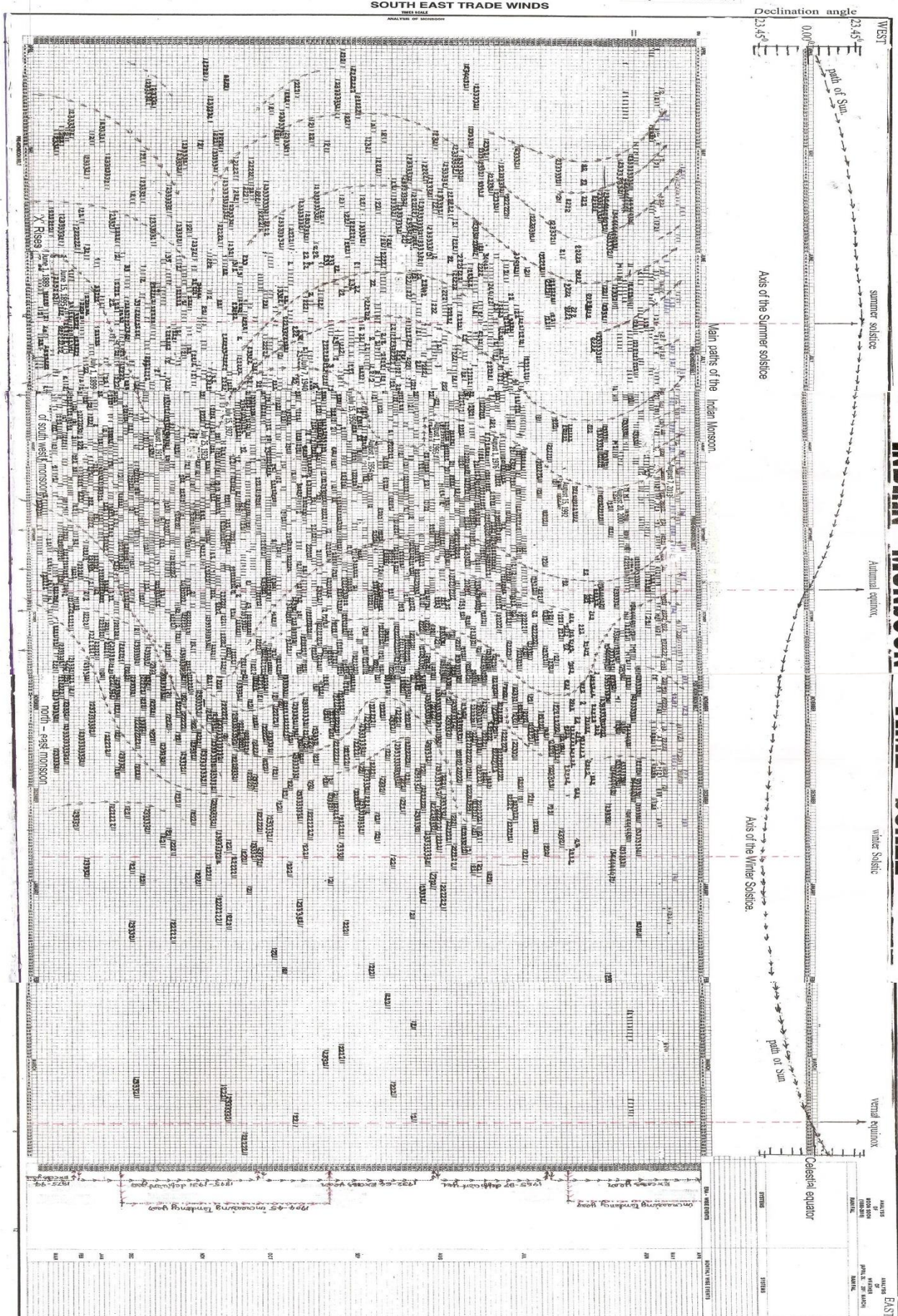
REFERENCES

1. Mooley DA, Shukla J (1987); Characteristics of the west ward-moving summer monsoon low pressure systems over the Indian region and their relationship with the monsoon rainfall. Centre for ocean-land atmospheric interactions, university of Maryland, College Park, MD.
2. Das P.K. and B.L. Bose, 1958, Numerical study of movement of monsoon depression, Ind. journal of meteor geophysics,
3. jadhav, S.K. and A.A. Munot, 2004; statistical study of the low pressure systems during summer monsoon season over the Indian region, mausam, 55, 15-30.
5. Clustering of low pressure system during the Indian summer monsoon by intra seasonal oscillations, bn.goswami, rs.ajaya mohan, prince kxavier, and d.sengupta, centre for atmospheric and oceanic studies, Indian institute of science, bangolour, india.
6. Composite structure of monsoon low pressure system and its relation to Indian rainfall, v.krishna murthy and rs.ajaya mohan, 2010, j.climate, 23, 4285-4305

APPENDICES (Indian monsoon time scales)

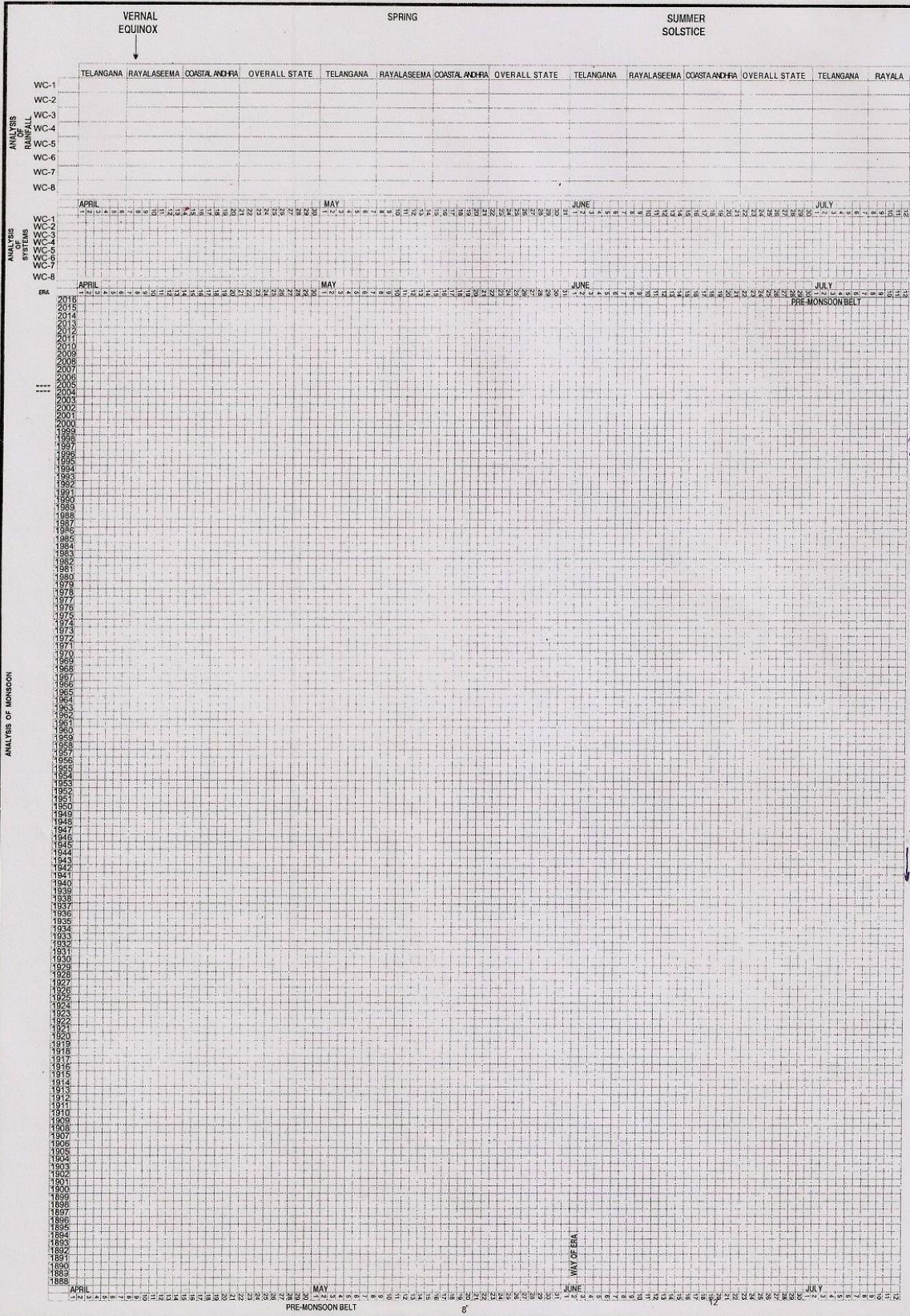






Basic Scale 1/4

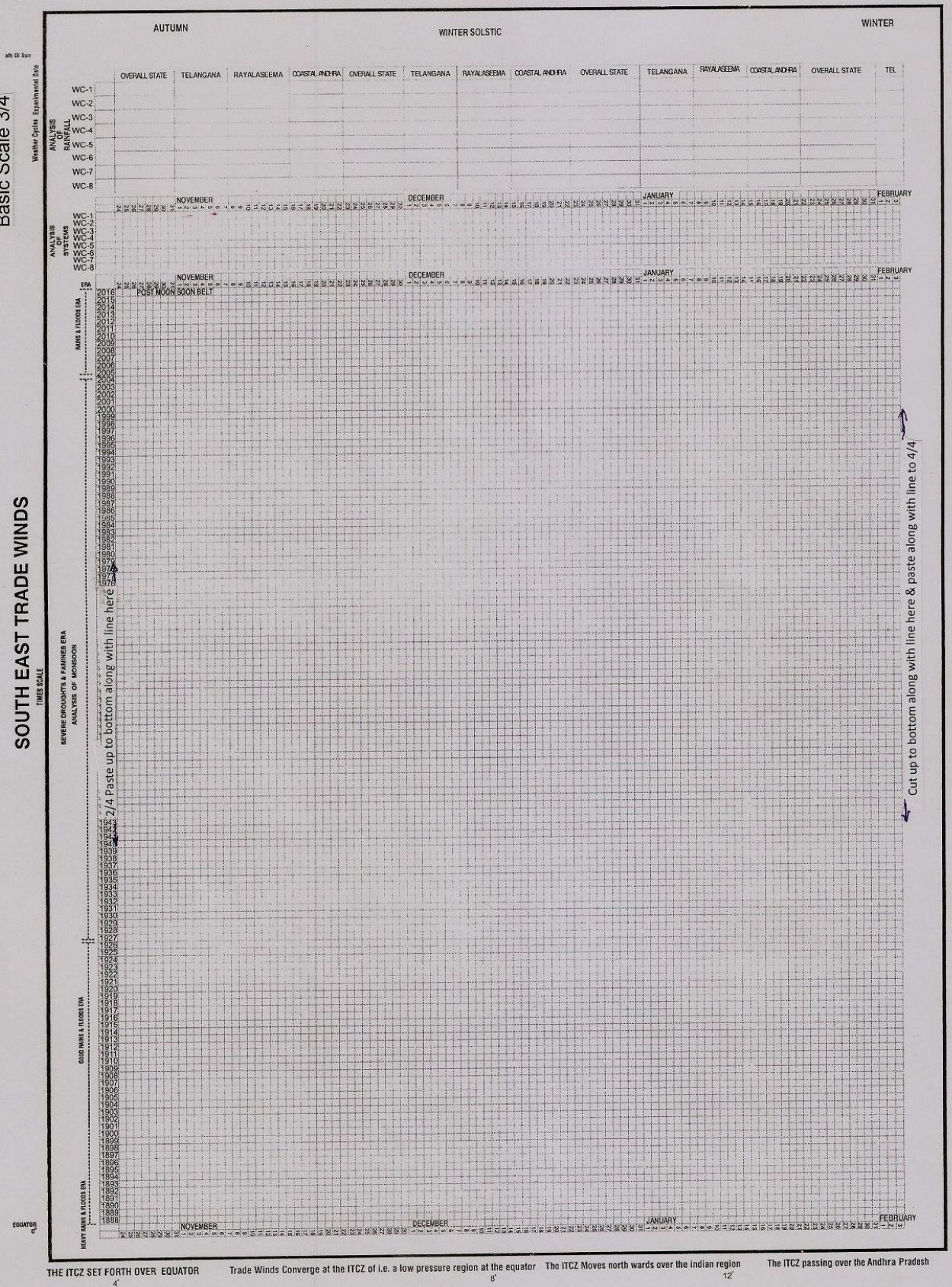
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region The ITCZ passing over The Andhra Pradesh

-75-

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

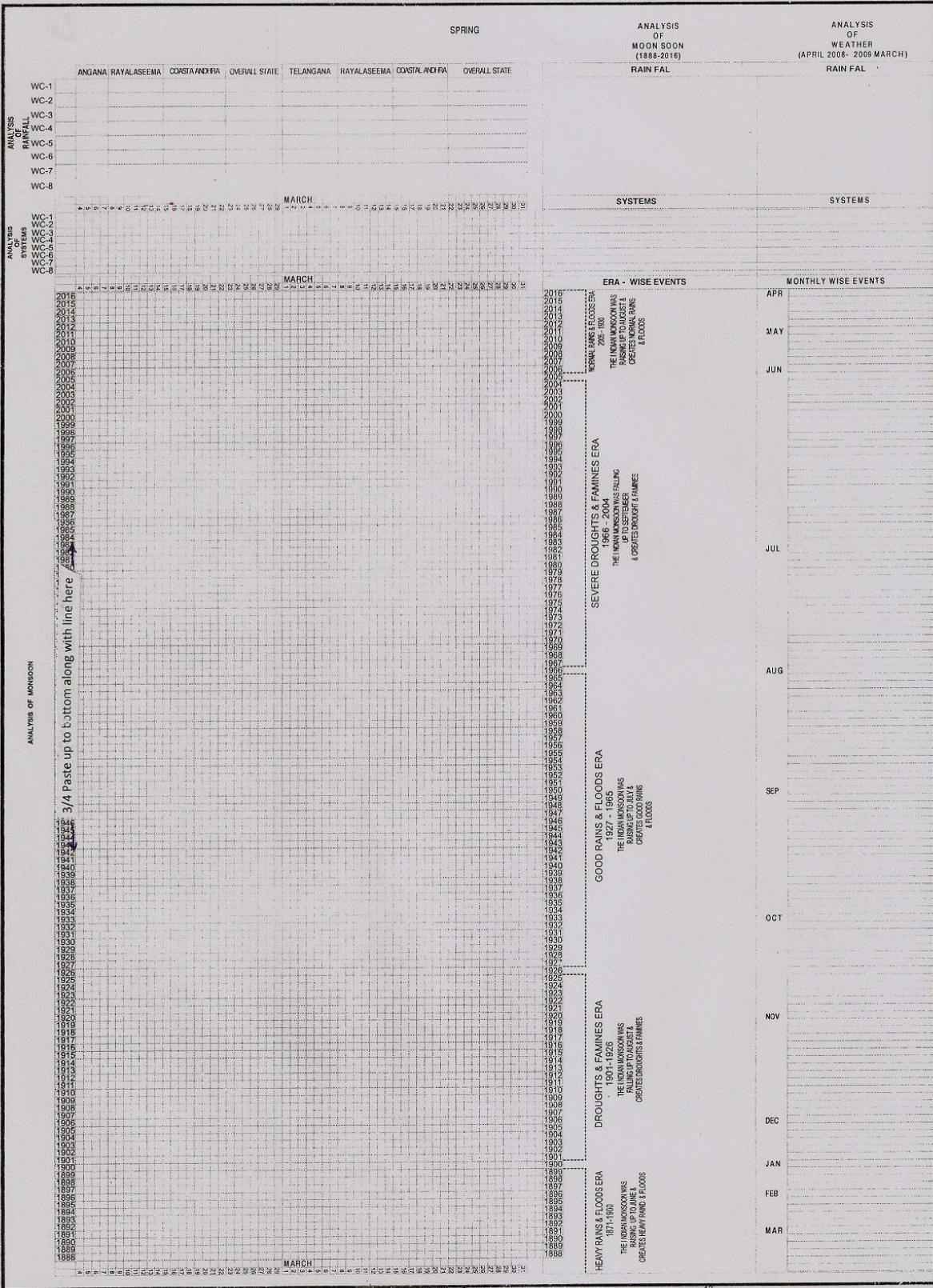


Basic Scale 4/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

Path Of Sun

Weather Cycle - Experimental Data



THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR

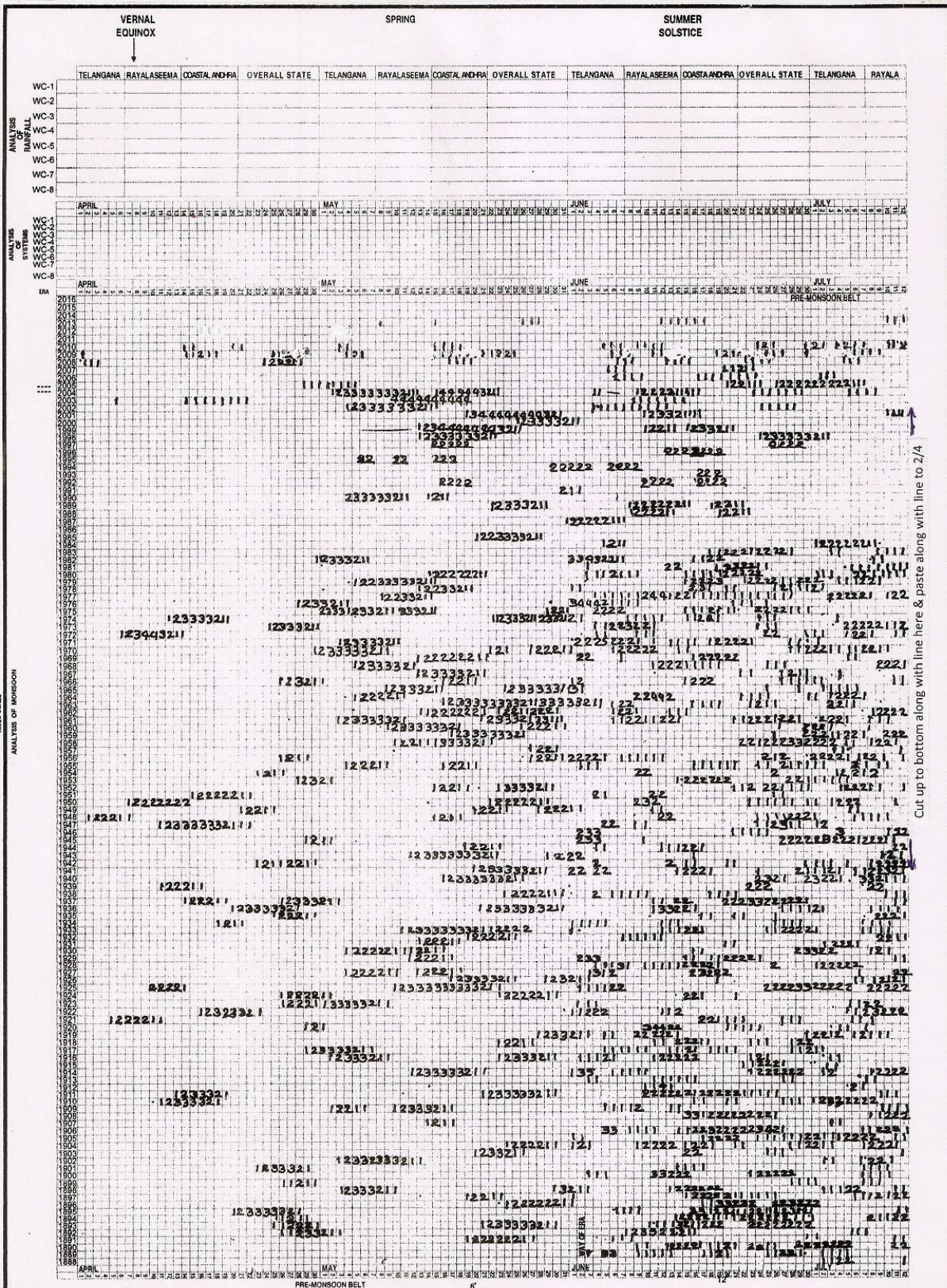
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator

The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region

The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

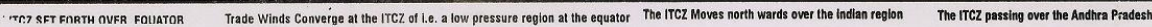
filled Scaled 1/4

SOUTHEAST TRADE WINDS

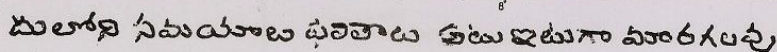


Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 2/4

THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

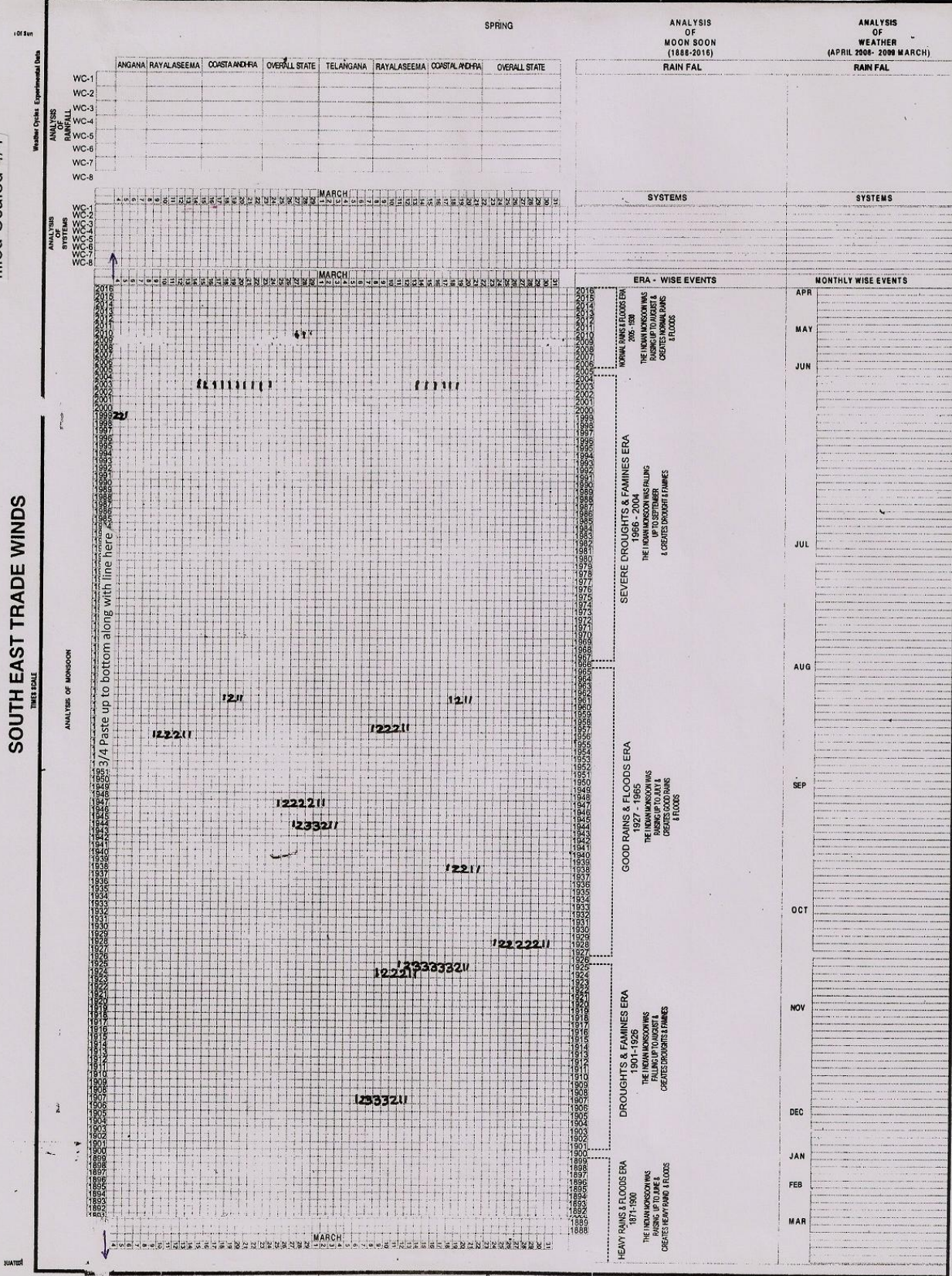


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



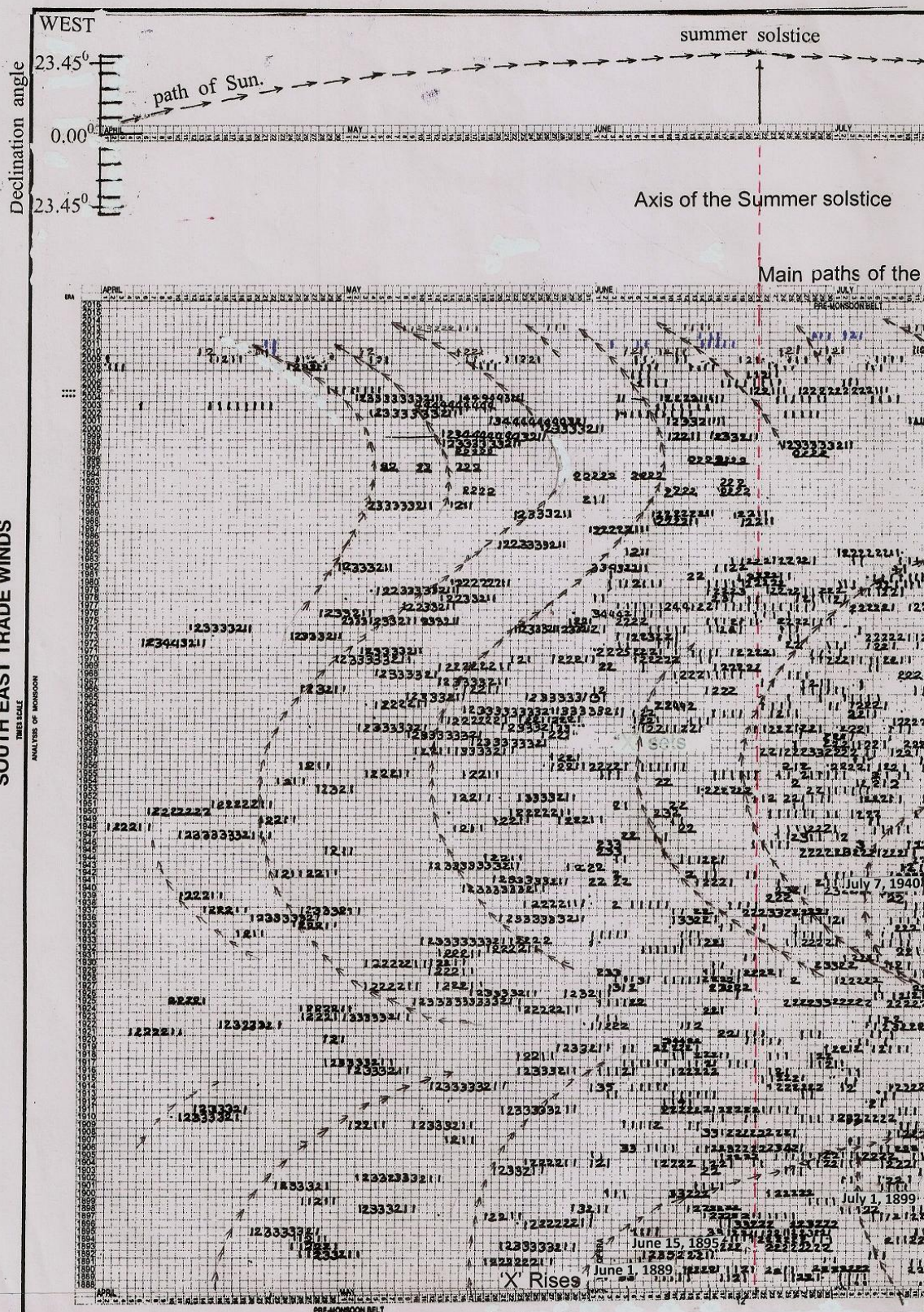
filled Scaled 4/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



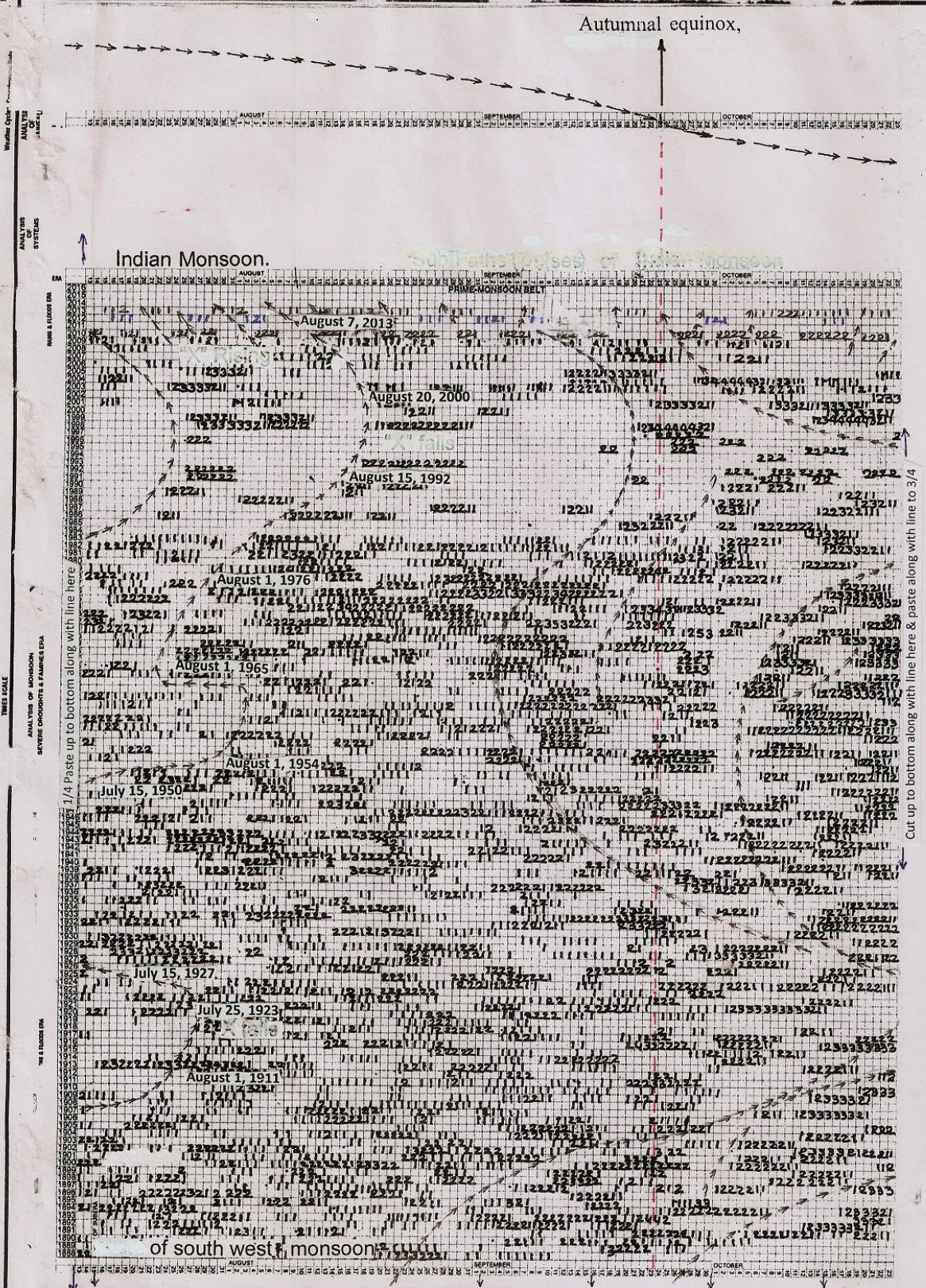
THE ITCZ SE
OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



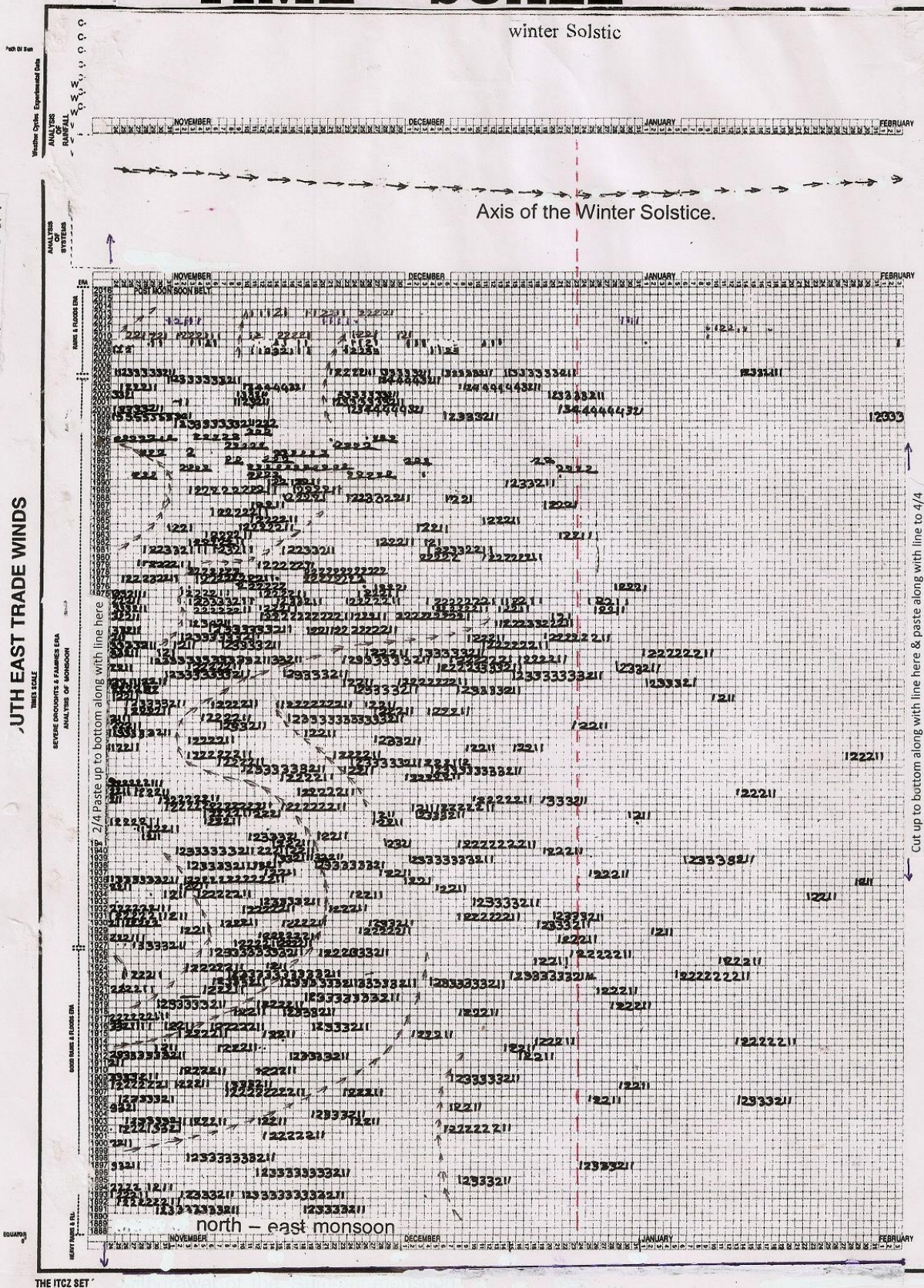
Analysed Scale 2/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



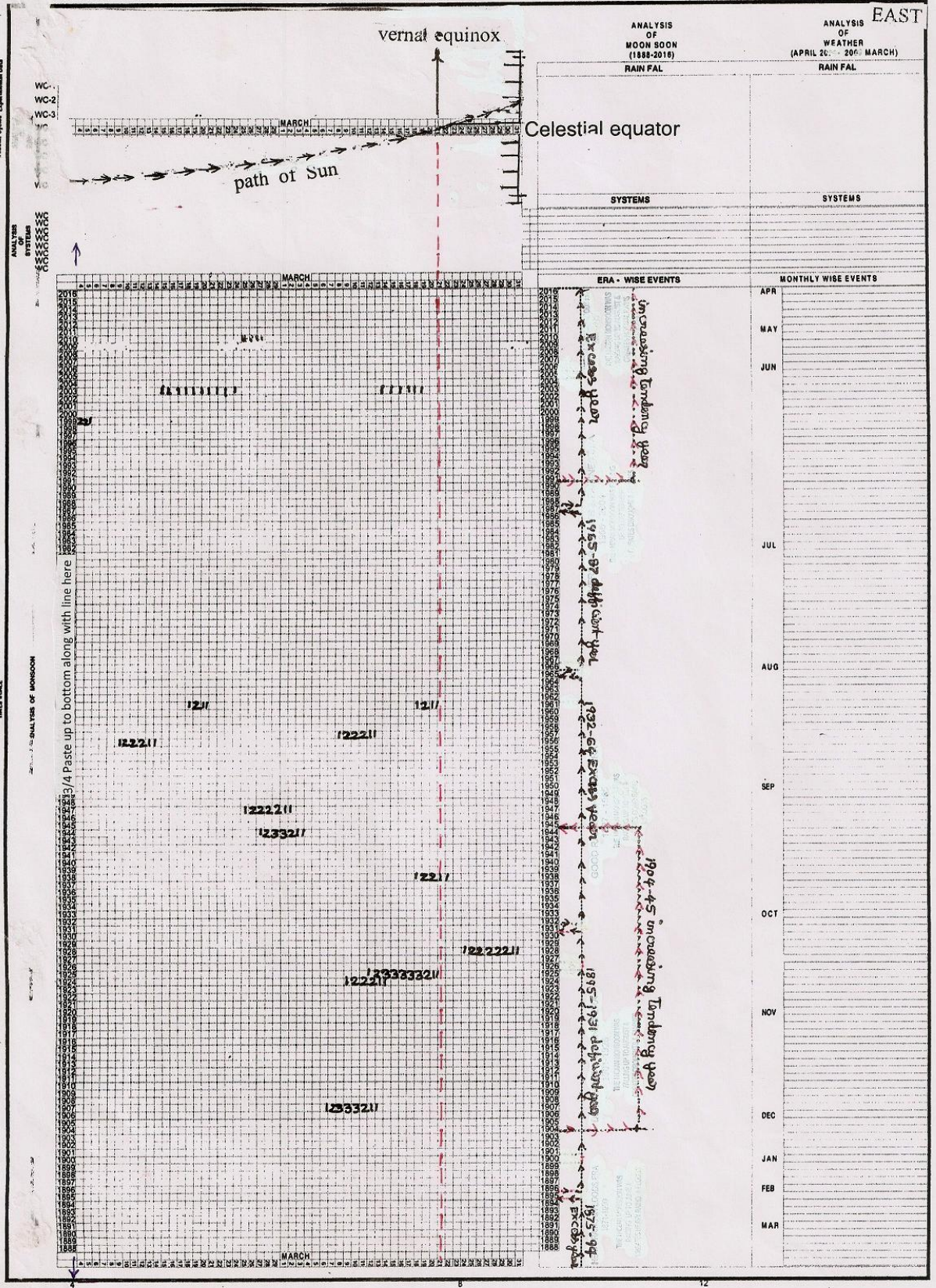
winter Solstic

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



Analysed Scale 4/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



T. °C

MAP OF THE INDIAN MONSOON

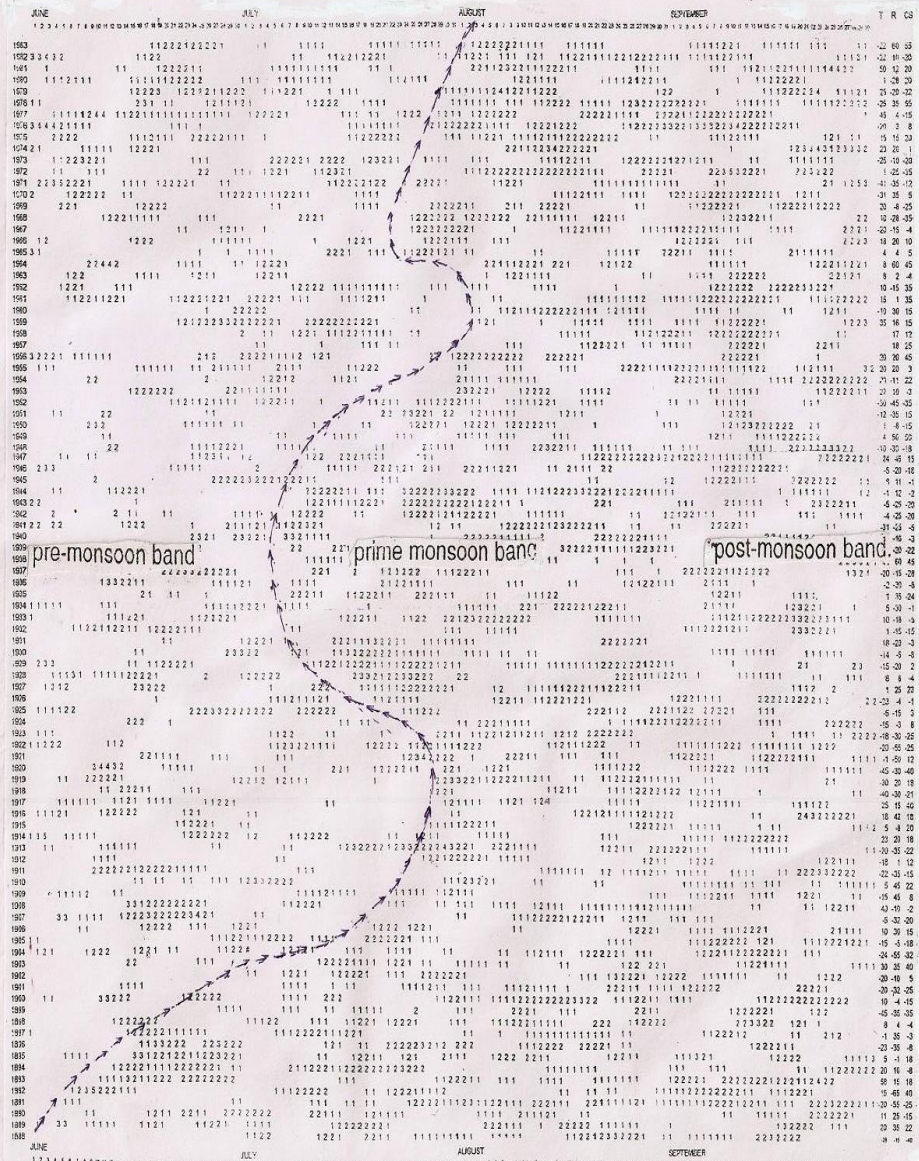
ANALYSIS
OF
Years
(1888-1993)

ANALYSIS
OF
Month's
(JUN:SEP)

[illegible]

Computerised basic scale from 1888 year to 1983 year for the months of 1st June to September, 31st

ANALYSIS



path of the systematic cycle of the Indian Monsoon.

Computerised analysed scale from 1888 year to 1983 year for the months of 1st June to September, 31st.